

# The Woman's Page of The Times-Dispatch

## Extracts From Cupid's Cyclopaedia

Say John Cecil Clay and Oliver Herford in one of the most charming of recent publications, "Cupid's Cyclopaedia," the first letter A. placed by Cupid at the head of his alphabet, is the easiest word to spell with the exception of I.

Girls like Adelaide, Agatha, Agnes, Alice, Althea, Amanda, Angelina and Arabella, whose initials fall in this letter, will be attractive, amiable, artless, and in the opposite sex most attracted by those of ardent, ambitious and affable disposition.

B is a letter beloved of all. Bashful, bouncing, beautiful and bonny, all of which pleasing attributes are the natural inheritance of the girls, to whose lot the initial B shall fall. The most congenial qualities of the opposite sex will be bravery, brawn, briskness and brains.

C is the curliest of the letters. It takes its shape from the first golden curl given as a love token by Cupid to Psyche, when he found her again after their first quarrel. C being the initial of Cupid, has many of his charming graces, being careless, coquettish, capricious, chaste, clinging and curious. These charms will also be found in the maids who follow the curly initial C. The attractive qualities of their affinities are candor, coolness, cynicism, cleverness and cash.

D has turned out to be one of the most useful letters in Cupid's alphabet, beginning as it does, dearie, ducky, dreams, delight, determination and desire. But it has an unhappy side in don't, disappointment and despair. The girls under this letter are all darlings.

The girls under E—Edith, Eleanor, Elizabeth, Elsie, Emily, Esther, Eunice, Evangeline and Evalina—are distinguished for ease, elegance, excitability and economy, and will be most attracted to the opposite sex by extravagance, eccentricity and early rising.

F girls will be frank, fragile and fastidious, and those named Fanny, Felicia, Flora, Fidelia, Florence and Frances will find their affinities in the opposite sex who are fearless, fickle and fantastic.

G begins flirtation, a natural attribute to a woman, but an easily acquired accomplishment in man. It is a way for two people who are not married to each other to pass the time. There are many kinds of flirtation, the everyday or sidewalk flirtation being the commonest.

H stands for girl, the beginning of trouble, an apple blossom in the garden of love. When we consider that without this letter there could be no girls in the world, we should be thankful for G. In fact, we are in favor of G being made the national thanksgiving letter. Gertrude, Georgiana, Grace and all the girls of this letter will be glorious with their generosity, gentleness, grace and gaiety, and cannot be won by gold or gems. He who would win one of these must be guileless and go ahead.

Without H where would happiness and honeymoon be? And where heart, hope, health and harmony? Girls under this sign will be handsome, honest and home-loving, but those named Helen, Harriet, Henrietta and Hannah seemed to be easily hypnotized by hum-bugs of the opposite sex.

Cupid's coat of arms is a heart-shaped shield—Gules pierced by an arrow; Argent, crest on an olive branch, a dove proper ringed d'or, flappant.

Cupid's bonds are of the united state, a different kind from what is known as United States bonds.

Cupid's menu is, in part, bread and cheese and kisses.

Cupid's spectacles enable a woman to love even defects in a man.

Cupid's eternity is reckoned in the words: "I'll be down in a minute."

Cupid's promissory note, subject to discount, is drawn forever.

**Rest Gowns.**  
"Rest gowns," our English cousins often term negligees, and it is a good name for the dainty little sacques and wrappers which every woman needs in her wardrobe.

A negligee that may be slipped on without any effort, one that rests the eyes with its color and the body with its comfort—that is the perfect combination a woman should have in a negligee.

And that is the combination in this kimono. Its fabric is soft cotton crepe, cool and pleasant to the body. It is made in Empire style, and it fits smoothly over the shoulders with no unnecessary fullness.

The gold colored grounds are in good shades—navy blue, a pretty lavender or cadet blue, with great dots of white to relieve the monotony of the plain color.

A band of satin ribbon extends around the throat, and all the way down the front, and finishes the full and comfortable kimono sleeves.

**Laundry Tips.**  
Most women find a certain fascination in "doing up" their clothes. They wash themselves; besides, it is the little extra things which run up the laundry bill.

Colored things washed for the first time should always have either a little salt or vinegar put into the water. These help to keep the dye fast.

Most women know the value of a little alum in the rinsing water used for children's clothes; how it makes all materials simply smother instead of blaze, should be beautifully squeezed in a lather and ironed between handkerchiefs when wet. It quite recovers its pristine freshness.

Silk goods should be treated in the same way. Just a suspicion of white soap in the last water gives a little "body" to the washed silk.

In Holland, where borax is very plentiful, it is largely used as a whitening agent in the washing of clothes. All you know what a clean, fully clean and "well-laundered" appearance the Dutch peasant has.

## FRECKLES

October the Month to Get Rid of These Ugly Spots.

Now that the summer is over, the woman with tender skin finds her face covered with ugly freckles, and she fears that she has ruined her complexion.

Fortunately for her peace of mind, the recent discovery of a new drug, Othine—double strength—makes it possible for even those most susceptible to freckles to have a skin clear and white. No matter how stubborn a case of freckles you have, the double strength Othine will remove them. Get an ounce package from Truette Drug Co., and back it if it fails.



NEW BLOUSES FOR TAILORED SUITS.

L'Art de la Mode.

## Velvet, More Than Ever Beautiful

This, the richest and most sumptuous of fabrics, is more than ever beautiful in its recent handlings, which present it as soft as chiffon, highly lustrous on the surface and truly magnificent in its more elaborate treatments.

In the many combinations of velvet with other materials, which is a marked departure of the season, nothing further is left to be desired in the way of magnificence, but, no matter how regal the mating of the fabrics, the suppleness demanded by present fashions is never overlooked. There is, for instance, all-over velvet brocades mounted on changeable chiffon which cling to the figure in long, soft lines. Then there is a lovely combination of brocade and velvet applied in a double border, one edge of which is shown in the illustration on this page; the brocade being black on plaited chiffon. Corals, greens, king's blue, parma violet and beige are among the colors to be found in this novelty.

Exquisite crepons are mounted in velvet, like that which is to be seen on this page with shilling spots spreading over the background. This sells for the same price as that just mentioned, and is shown in nun's gray, stone gray and rose du Barry.

Stripes appear in this combination, one being illustrated in black velvet on crepon. Various other colors are procurable.

Striped chiffon velvets are for the most part in black with a color. Red and black or blue and black in fine lines are much liked. In plain velvets the newest thing is a changeable background with a black place pile above. The color beneath shows through beautifully, and it is one of the most successful weaves of the moment.

## SCHOOL CANNOT TAKE THE PLACE OF HOME TRAINING

In a recent book written regarding the laws of health for mother and child, Francis H. MacCarthy says that parents should never lose sight of the fact that school and teacher can never take the place of home and parents; that the home is the real training school, and that the public school should simply supplement the work of the home.

The earliest training is fundamental. Children learn by observation and by imitation. Gradually they must be led to recognize the difference between right and wrong; they must learn the lessons of obedience, self-control, respect for authority, truthfulness, courage and cheerfulness. As time goes on their powers of observation must be developed, so they may comprehend and appreciate the world about them.

Such training does not require the routine of school life, and is much better carried on in the home and out of doors, with the parents. Good health, quiet nerves and a sunny temper are of more importance than a smattering of different subjects.

Long confinement indoors is not conducive to laying the foundations for vigorous health, and does not lead up to the best mental development of children. They need to be much out of doors in the open, to have much sleep, and teaching of the most simple nature.

In primary schools too many subjects are forced upon the child's attention and the subjects are not well chosen. The power to reason and to concentrate the mind is not natural to young children. To cram a child's head with facts, most of which he cannot use and are soon forgotten, does little toward the development of the best

traits of a child's character. The demands of the school should be simple and the number of subjects small. All children cannot be treated alike, and some effort should be made to understand the individuality of the child.

What is worth doing at all is worth doing well. Much better would it be, and tending more to a healthy development of the child's character, if this could be the standard rather than the desire to excel others. It is more important that children should learn the meaning of work and the joy of work well done than that they should strive to obtain the highest rank.

### HOUSEHOLD LAIS TO BE GUARDED

Lights are left burning when not in use.

Soap is left to dissolve in the water. Pickles are imperfectly covered with vinegar and spoil.

Cold cooked vegetables, which might acceptably appear in salads or soups, are thrown away, or at best improperly cared for.

Bread or cakes are put in air-tight receptacles while warm, and thus mold quickly.

Stale bread is thrown away when it might be served as French toast, croutons or dried in the oven, crushed fine and sifted, and the crumbs used for crumpling veal cutlets, croquettes and so on.

One of the most difficult things to teach is economy of fuel. Nothing seems to satisfy but a continual piling on of coal. As soon as a little gas has been burned off a vigorous shaking and raking out of ashes follows; then the stove is filled anew, touching

and lifting the covers, which soon become red-hot, and the process is repeated again.

In the first place, make a study of the range and learn its requirements; some stoves require more draft than others. Shaking the fire banks it down into a solid mass and the air cannot circulate through.

When the fire for any cause becomes too dull, do not stir it over the top, and putting in wood is a needless waste; rake the ashes from below and open the drafts for a moment. The ashes must never be allowed to accumulate in the pan until they touch the grate. If this happens the grate will burn out. If the stove becomes red-hot the covers and centre will warp, and if a drop of water should fall upon it while in this condition it is apt to crack. When the fire is not needed close the damper to prevent a waste of fuel.

### New Laces.

The distinctive feature of new laces is the combination in one design of several sized meshes, there being as many as three or four placed together, and never less than two. The newest lace is known as maline lace. It being given the treatment just described, its pattern is very lovely, delicate and filmy, an arrangement of ferns over-spreading the main body with a strengthening at the edge of a wild-rose motif. This last is supplemented by a feathery sprinkling of tiny dots. It measures eighteen inches in width. Belonging to the same family is the medieval maline lace, with its quaint, charming little pattern showing the figure of a woman holding a

made or hatched in other hand.

## The Old-Time Plantation Homes in Virginia

In the midst of plenty, half-hidden in foliage over which the graceful shafts of the Lombard poplar towered, with its bounteous garden and its orchards near at hand, peered the old mansion, white or dusky red or mellow gray by the storm and shine of years.

Sorrows and cares were there, were they not penetrable? But oh, dear God, one day in those sweet, tranquil homes outweighed a fevered lifetime in the gayest cities of the globe. Tell me nothing; I understand value naught that man's heart delights in: I dearly love opera and I read pagaments, but I do know—as I know nothing else—that the first years of human life, and the last, yes, if it be possible, all the years, should be passed in the country. The towns may do for a day, a week, a month at most; but nature, mother nature, pure and clean, is for all time; yes, for eternity itself.

These homes of Virginia are ruins now; not like the ivied walls and towers of European lands, but ruins none the less. The houses, indeed, are still there, little changed it may be, as to the outside; but the light, the life, the charm, are gone forever.

In the old Virginia country homes people were astir, and something was always going on. Some one was always coming or going. The gig, the double buggy, the carry-all, the carriage, were in constant use. In the fields, from the time that the plowmen turned up the rich sod, until the wheat was shocked, the corn was laid by the tobacco planted, tended, cut and hung in the golden sunshine to cure, there was someone continually afoot to enliven the plantation.

A fine old house was the Virginia country house to play hide-and-seek in, to room, all over the house, upstairs of capers without disturbing the old folks. Surely you haven't forgotten the rainy days at the old country house? How you wandered from room to room, all ver the house, upstairs and downstairs, eating cakes and apples, or buttered bread and raspberry jam; how at last you settled down in the old lady's chamber and napped a hank till your arms ached, and you looked for bedtime to come?

And such girls as were in the old-fashioned country house! They belonged to it of right, and it would not and could not have been what it was without them. Finer women, physically, I may have seen, with much more bone, a deal more muscle and redder cheeks; but more grace, more elegance, more refinement, more guileless purity were never found the whole world over in any age.

Are there any such girls nowadays, I wonder? I trust so, indeed. The archness and coquetry in the girls of whom I have been speaking were but arabesques upon Damascus steel, metal of proof, whose mortal sharpness, blitter and keen, he was sure to feel, and quickly too, who dared to come near. During a dance at night a girl would give you once an hour a glance that was worth a king's ransom, and for the ensuing fifty-nine minutes and fifty-nine seconds was anybody's everybody else's but yours.

When the dance was all over and you had lingered at the foot of the staircase until you had well-nigh disgraced yourself, she would bid you goodnight in tones that melted the very soul within you, dazzle you with her parting smile, and with the least little bit of a pressure of her tiny hand—just enough to last you till morning—darts upstairs like a meteor. —From Dr. Bagby's "Old Virginia Gentleman."

### Short Cuts Around the House.

Two or three thin slices of lemon eaten after partaking of onions will entirely deodorize the breath, no matter how much onion has been eaten. Eat the lemon, peeling and all, with either sugar or salt. The juice alone does not have such a perfect effect.

If windows stick and are hard to open, the difficulty can be remedied by pouring a teaspoonful of melted lard between the frame and casing and rubbing a little on the rope. This works like magic.

To remove peach stains—wet the stain with cold water, and rub in as much cream or tartar as it can hold; then pour through a stream of boiling water. Lay in the hottest sunshine, keeping the stain wet with cream of tartar dissolved in water. Repeat the process if the stain is obstinate.

Four or five large marbles dropped into the preserving kettle will prevent the contents from burning. When the fruit begins to boil the marbles roll about, and thus all danger from burning is averted.

Here is a remedy for a smoky furnace or stove, one that seems too simple to be true, and yet has been tested many times: Put two or three of the lead covers that come around a pound of lard in the stove and burn them; scraps of zinc will do as well. Try it and see.

### It Took Almost Fifty Years to Invent Forks.

Our ancestors ate with their fingers till 1563, save for such aid as each man's weapon of defense lent him in cutting his meat. Then table knives came in, and for a long time a bit of wood was laid at the plate to hold the food while it was being cut. Forks did not come in till 1611, introduced from Italy, the land of culture and refinement.

So late as 1690 knives, forks and spoons were each guest was expected to bring his own. The farmer and his wife sat with the servants at the table; the children squatted on the floor with the cats, dogs and fowls. The fork was a feature in a woman's hand, the masters from a pewter plate, for crockery and glass were unknown. —New Idea Woman's Magazine for October.



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## Hallowe'en Parties and Fortune Tellers

Hallowe'en is a night for fun.

For the hostess who wishes to try something new, the Chinese ghost clothes party is a good suggestion, says the New Idea Woman's Magazine for October. For clothes use the Chinese mannikins put on at the ceremony the mannikin and suit are burned, the idea being that the clothes go to heaven for the deceased to wear there.

The real suits, which the Chinese import from China, are made of strong tissue-paper, handsomely decorated with water-color pictures done free hand and with stencils. They are for sale in the cities and towns where there is a large Chinese colony. They cost 10 cents a suit, but the clever hostess can easily make them either of paper or cambric.

The great game for all Hallowe'en parties is that of looking into the future. So the witch is ever a feature of every Hallowe'en party. She must be grotesque, terrible, interesting. Her make-up is easy; a bit of burnt cork will make fine lines in her face, a ragged old skirt and jacket, a tall cone of black cardboard pinned to an old black Fedora hat for a head covering. The torn cover to an old umbrella makes a good cape, as the points look something like bat's wings.

The witch is the fortune-teller, and she is not introduced to the company until after the excitement of the costumes has somewhat subsided. Then the hostess announces that the witching hour has come and that the old hag by her art can show to you the one of your heart.

Preparations for this game will require some time and patience. The idea is to have a picture-frame arranged behind a curtain in such a way that a person can stand behind the empty frame.